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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Slocan Owners Send Protest Wire To Ottawa - Organize Committees - Canvas Funds

LEMON CREEK.—At a mass meeting of property-owners on March 31, liquidation of evacuee properties was strongly opposed and a committee was formed to contact other organizations to take whatever steps possible.

Headed by Gihei Takahashi as chairman and Charlie Tanaka as executive secretary the committee including I. Yamamoto, secretary, S. Uchida, treasurer; K. Tateishi and K. Ikeno, auditors, was elected by delegates from the different sections of the coast. They were H. Nishi, T. Marutani, Vancouver Island; Y. Horiuchi, K. Tateishi, Fraser Valley; I. Yamamoto, Richmond; K. Taguchi, Surrey; S. Uchida, K. Ikeno, Vancouver; T. Abe, K. Kawakami, representing the local Hakkokai.

An executive committee consisting of the chairman of the Hakkokai, T. Abe, Chairman of the Property Committee G. Takahashi and H. Nishi was also chosen.

SLOCAN CITY. — A submission of protest to Ottawa over the liquidation of Japanese evacuee properties in the Pacific defense area was wired by the Slocan Japanese Evacuee Property Owners' Committee this week.

A working committee of two persons each from the four Slocan centres, Lemon Creek, Popoff, Bay Farm and Slocan City was elected at a meeting of property - owner delegates from these centres on April 8. They are Y. Shoji, T. Namba from Bay Farm; Y. Nakagawa and a representative of the Hakkokai from Slocan City; Z. Kinoshita and Y. Takada from Popoff; T. Abe, G. Takahashi from Lemon Creek.

After a discussion on the proposals as submitted by the Lemon Creek representatives, property-owners decided to contact other committees and the necessary funds are planned to be collected by the 15th. Z. Kinoshita occupied the chair.

Delegates present included Z. Kinoshita, I. Kawajiri, B. Goto, Y. Takada, M. Kajiura from Popoff, Y. Nakazawa, S. Muraki from Slocan City, Y. Shoji, T. Namba, E. Uyeyama and I. Uyeda from Bay Farm, T. Abe, I. Yamamoto and G. Takahashi from Lemon Creek.

Alberta Growers Fear Loss of Beet Acreages

LETHBRIDGE.—Reports that only another dozen Japanese families may come voluntarily to Alberta sugar beet farms from British Columbia would mean the serious curtailment of sugar production unless other forms of labor was provided, declared a member of the beet growers' association.

Preliminary surveys of the labor situation indicated that about 450 additional families would be required to grow the increased 30,000 acres of beets which Southern Alberta farmers agreed to raise this year.

Sugar beet farmers fear that unless sufficient labor is made available for the beet growing and harvesting season, the acreage may be reduced between 8000 and 10,000 acres, thus seriously affecting production of home grown sugar.

Last year Alberta farmers produced more than 54 per cent of Canada's total of 190,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Refuse Transfer of Land To Evacuees

B. C. Government Policy Unchanged Says Maitland

VICTORIA, B.C.—Attorney-General R. L. Maitland has refused another batch of requests for permission to transfer property in B. C. to persons of Japanese origin, reports the Province.

"The policy of the government is unchanged," the attorney-general is quoted as declaring. "We do not think that Japanese should be given title to property at this time," he said commenting upon the subject.

He explained that these requests mostly come from interior points. They are made, in the first instance to the Dominion Government which refers them to the Provincial Government.

The position taken by Mr. Maitland, says the Province, is that he does not want to see any further infiltration of Japanese into B.C. by the acquisition of vested interests.

Under order-in-council no person of Japanese ancestry, citizen or alien, may buy or lease land other than for residential purposes without first securing a special permit from the Minister of Justice.

(Applications for such permits, usually made by the owners of the land who agree to sell or lease, it is indicated, are referred by the Minister to the provincial governments of the province in which the persons interested live.)

Test Case Receiving Support From Evacuees Across Canada

Suggest Campaign To Raise Funds Definite Plans Nearly Complete Total Cost Likely Near $6500

KASLO, B. C., Apr. 17.—With property-owners in the interior housing projects taking a strong stand, it is expected that plans for the submission of a test case on the property issue before the Supreme Court of British Columbia will be definitely mapped out within a few days.

Expressions of support for legal action to contest the constitutional power of the government even in wartime to order liquidation of evacuee-owned property have been received from as far away as Toronto and Manitoba and as close at hand as Revelstoke, B. C.

Co-ordinated action among owners in Kaslo, Slocan and New Denver which advanced materially this week, is expected to lead to the submission of the first test case.

It is anticipated that a campaign will be undertaken to raise funds necessary to meet costs of the action. Various suggestions have been put forward to decide on what basis owners should be asked to contribute toward a fund which will be devoted to the protection of their common interests.

Costs of the action are expected to approximate $2000 for the first test case, but to go up to $6,500 in the event the issue is taken to the British Columbia Appeal Court and then to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Real property-owners, anxious to retain their interest in their homes, land and buildings are expected to contribute the bulk of this sum. Donations, however, will be sought from other interested persons, and it is felt that widespread interest will be focussed in an issue fundamental and basic to Canadian democracy as the right to hold property clearly is.

It is not known as yet whether goods, chattels and personal property falls within the provisions of the order or the policy to be adopted by the Custodian of Japanese Property. If this is so, however, many more evacuees will have a more direct interest in the proceedings, particularly because it is believed that so far as replacement value is concerned, the total value of personal property will far exceed that of real estate.

EXPRESSIONS OF SUPPORT

Among expressions of support wired to the Committee at Kaslo have been the following:

From Dufrost, Manitoba: "We here at Dufrost and district oppose the sale of our land by the Government. Would prefer to have our property in the hands of the Custodian till after the war . . ."

From Toronto, Ontario: ". . . The group of property-owners now resident in Toronto meeting April 10 pledge wholehearted support to whatever decisions deemed necessary by Kaslo Temporary Committee to protect evacuee properties . . ."

From Revelstoke, B. C.: "We all residents of Revelstoke district are one hundred per cent back up proposals to take strong action against the sale of evacuee property . . ."

Anglicize Japanese Names Oda to MacGregor, Watanabe To Miller In Hawaii

HONOLULU, T. H.—Petitions have been filed by about 2400 persons of Japanese descent in the territory with the governor's office asking permission to anglicize their names.

One reason advanced for the increase in name changes is that the army recognizes only given names on birth certificates, or those legally changed. Many Nisei have adopted Anglo-Saxon first names from school days, but never bothered to have them legally changed before.

The last names are seldom changed, although there have been such instances as a change of Ouchi to Ching, Watanabe to Miller, and Oda to MacGregor.

Many Job Possibilities For Sandon Unemployed

SANDON. — Wilfred Hanbury, director of the Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association recently spoke to a gathering of Japanese and explained the possibilities of employment in the Interior woods.

At the beginning of April about 30 men were laid off the Security Commission pay-roll, the majority of them being single men. It is thought that not many men will have to leave the settlement because of employment possibilities on the C.P.R. section gang, in the mines close by, and interior logging camps.

Strike Over Ration

HOPE. — A two-hour round-table discussion straightened out a short-lived strike at the Japanese 11-Mile road camp on the Hope-Princeton highway project, over rationing as between Japanese and whites. The Japanese asserted that the white staff were infringing on Japanese rationed provisions.

To Move Or Not To Move Is the Problem in Towns; Dislike Idleness But Low Morale Hinders Change

Today the average "ghost town" evacuee feels he is caught between the well-known devil and the deep blue sea. He dislikes the rude discomfort and the boredom of his present abode. But he also fears and mistrusts the distant horizons, in spite of the green verdure in which they are so glowingly painted.

Thus it is that though a trickle of evacuees is slowly dribbling eastward, the movement has largely bogged down in a morass of physical and mental mud. In spite of efforts to get people moving in a second evacuation, volunteers are few and far between. The majority of evacuees seem to prefer to sit right where they are—on the fence, but certainly not leaning eastward.

There are of course some who are anxious to be on their way east, but are held back by personal circumstances or are only awaiting better opportunities. There are others who intend to go to Japan at the first chance, and are determined not to be moved now. But there are many more pulled in both directions, unhappy where they are, but unwilling to pull up stakes now and strike out anew across the Rockies.

It is easy to understand why. A contributor to these columns two weeks ago put it into very personal terms. After moving about so much last year, from city to road-camp, from one camp to another, and then to an interior town by many devious routes and means, after meeting strange experiences, battling so many new conditions, struggling through an unaccustomed, bitter winter, he is loath to move again. **The spring sunshine is warming his house and his small plot and his street where his friends live. It may be rude, backward, cramped, but he feels he can call it home, he relies on its security, he values its friendliness.**

Nor is it the roots that these evacuees have already sent down that hold them to their present homes. It is the uncertainty of the new places to which they are being called. Not only a *fear of the unknown* people and conditions, but also a fear of the sudden events and changes in policies with regard to themselves, which seem to come along as regularly as changes in the moon.

It is not easy to discount this fear. In the common talk of the people the question is always asked how their friends in the east or on the prairie are getting along. Are their wages sufficient? Is the cost of living high? How about housing? Are they lonely? How about employers? Are people friendly?

What seems most unfortunate is [illegible] a few reports of a discouraging [illegible] even if only a few, gain [illegible] circulation. And as [illegible] expected, they grow with every telling. And thus what are relatively minor incidents or fairly [illegible] complaints which might easily be borne or smoothed over, assume a great importance.

Basically this is because the people are low in spirit and morale. Contrast their spirit, for instance, as between today and that of thirty and forty years ago when immigrants were first coming to Canada, to an entirely new and strange land. But they have been through enough during the past year that now they are ready to believe the worst rather than the best, the black rather than the bright. Psychologically they are toward suspicion and mistrust, rather than confidence and faith. The unhappy part of it is that so many can recount both personal experiences and public acts to show why they should have that point of view.

Thus evacuees in the housing projects this spring are still afraid to trade the seeming security of their cramped quarters and "commission houses" for the risks and vague advantages of the "east." While they are undoubtedly disturbed by the slow eating away of their assets, at least in the towns they have shelter, they can fall back on maintenance, and they have the comfort of their own kith and kin. They are comforted too by the feeling that as long as they are in interior camps, they can rely for a measure of protection from an [illegible] society and [illegible] upon the offices of the representative of a foreign power.

What they have, no matter how [illegible], is secure, [illegible] friendly. The outside world, across the Rockies, [illegible], strange and even [illegible].

In spite of all this, [illegible] the [illegible] atmosphere of the housing projects is growing rapidly. Apart from those who hope to go to Japan at the first opportunity, or who hope for an early end to the war, there is a general wish to escape from the rutiness and boredom of the towns. Thinking people are growing more vocal in their "viewing with alarm" the unhappy effects of ghost town existence.

There is an evident concern over

(See "TOWNS" P. 4)

Movement Of Young Men Most Desirable And Perhaps Easiest To Accomplish; May Lead To Ultimate Solution

4TH VICTORY LOAN GOAL ONE BILLION —STARTS APRIL 26

OTTAWA. — Canada's fourth Victory Loan campaign with the minimum objective of $1,100,000,000 opens April 26 and will last three weeks, representing the biggest flotation in the country's history.

Two issues of the loan will be offered said Finance Minister Ilsley. They are a 3½ year issue, maturing Nov. 1, 1946, at 100 bearing interest at 1¾ per cent per annum, and a 14-year issue, maturing May 1, 1957, at 100, bearing interest at three per cent per annum. The three [illegible] of bonds will be offered in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1000 as in previous loans.

CANADA DAILY NEWSPAPER EQUIPMENT UP FOR SALE

The Custodian of Japanese property is now offering for sale by tender the [illegible] equipment of the Canada Daily News, former Japanese language paper in Vancouver. The paper was the oldest of the language papers in Canada, and had changed management a number of times. Latterly it was edited by Juzo Suzuki, well-known newspaper figure in the Japanese community, who has since been repatriated.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

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"Going Home Again"

It is a sad fact of evacuation that the policy probably created more present problems than it actually solved. But it is a sadder mistake on the part of some people to believe that all their troubles will be happily solved if and when they can return to the homes they left behind them almost one year ago now.

Some indication of this is given in a report from Arizona, where the U.S. army has decreed that a section of the state no longer need be considered a military area and that evacuees could therefore return to their homes within that district.

"But the problem of 'going home again' was not to be so simple," comments the Pacific Citizen, quoting a Nisei Centre official who told a U. S. Senate sub-committee that: "There are about 250 persons in my block from Arizona. They sold everything before coming here. Only two or three families will be able to go back. The others will not go back because they have nothing to go back to."

The leading American Nisei paper goes on to say:

"This is the first instance of a mass return of a block of individuals to a once-evacuated area. It forebodes sharply and clearly the problems that will be fomented when . . . the evacuees are allowed to return to their homes. The great majority will have no homes to which to return. The confusion and heartache engendered by the mass evacuation will be as nothing compared to this new confusion."

The obvious need, urged the Citizen, is to accelerate and press the relocation policy, even to the extent of providing financial aid, for "every person remaining in a centre at the end of the war will mean a difficult problem in resettlement."

The situation evacuees in Canada face is an identical one. And evacuees and government need to join hands in far-seeing and courageous action now, even if only to avoid a disastrous confusion and dislocation at the end of the war. Those of us who allow ourselves to be deterred from making a fighting effort to re-establish ourselves on our own feet, whether it be from slothfulness, timidity or downright stupidity, are coasting along to the biggest headache of all our times.

Evacuation Legality

In the United States the constitutional validity of evacuation and related orders as affecting American citizens of Japanese birth is being tested in more than one instance. There, upwards of 70,000 American citizens were expelled from their homes, not on the basis of substantiated subversive activities, but on the fact of their racial ancestry alone. Grave doubts as to the strict legality of these measures exist, even in the name of exigencies of war; and they have found expression in the popular press, even in the disinterested sectors of that country.

We in Canada, affected alike by similar orders, reasoned that such steps had been taken as a matter of military necessity, not to be measured by peace-time standards. We urged co-operation with the constituted authorities, believing that this sacrifice would be a measure of our contribution to the total of Canada's war effort. This is not to say that there were not honest doubts. But we were not then interested in the solution of abtruse legal issues; we were more interested in (and did substantially contribute to) minimizing the physical hardship and emotional misgivings that attended the abrupt evacuation of our 22,000 people out of the restricted coast area.

Our convictions had been based on the faith we placed in the basic fairness of the federal policy. Our records of cooperation with what were deemed necessary measures are unquestionable. Yet it is true that our convictions have become subject to increasingly serious challenge in recent days.

The results of the litigations in the United States hold interest as vital to us to the north of the line as to those in whose behalf they were instituted. The constitutional backgrounds of the two countries are sufficiently different and an analogy on similar bases cannot be pushed. But today, we are more than morally interested in the outcome.

High and Low

By R. I.

SPRING IS HERE

Spring must be here. Across Canada — from evacuees in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and all points of B.C., letters come in, bearing the breathless news that spring is here.

Actually, specifically and academically speaking, spring began on March 21st, four Sundays ago. But if you really want to get fussy, spring started three weeks before the 21st when the kids began to play marbles. Y'know, round-pot, square-pot, stink-holes, etc., etc., . . . remember?

First.
Second.
Third.
Fourth.
Heck no. We're going to pinky.
We'd never did that at Steveston!
We did at Vancouver!
Sure, in New Westminster, too.
(Fourth man.)
O.K. — We'll pinky then.
I'm first. Second. Third. Fourth.
And I'm last again.
Game begins.
Nodings . . . Eburyting . . . peaks . . . ebers . . .
Dirty pants . . . dirty hands . . .
Spring is here.

Down at the Vimy Park, the pleasant sound of hickory solidly meeting horsehide echoes across the ball park. Baseball is here. Get your program. Peanuts, popcorns . . . (nasal). Cushions, cushions . . . (nasal). Batteries . . . Nishihata, pitching, Kutsukake, catching . . . PLAY BALL. Remember?

Batters up!
C'mon gang!
Right in here, Ole kid!
The pitcher gets the signal. Nods his head. Looks at his ball. Stoops down to rub the dirt into his mitt. Glances at the sun. Waves his hand to the left pasture. Winds up slowly — And here comes the pitch —
B-a-l-l — Inside.
Never mind, ole kid!
The old one-two . . .
Keep him fooling!
You got him scared!
Pitcher peers for his signal. Shakes his head. Peers again. Nods O.K. Pulls at his cap. Kicks his toe. Winds — And here comes the throw —
Crack!
Foul!
Crash!
Silence!
The club will pay for the window mister.
Play Ball. Spring is here.

(Please Turn to P. 3)

Gleanings... ...by Rev. K. Shimizu

Two Grains of Wheat

How two grains of wheat changed the whole economic history of Canada, is told by Bruce Hutchison in an article in the April issue of "Science Digest", under the title "Magic Wheat Changes History."

About one hundred years ago, near Peterborough, Ontario, lived a Scottish farmer named David Fife. He asked his friend, George Essen, who was visiting Britain, to bring back with him some samples of wheat. Essen almost forgot about it; but as he was about to sail back to Canada, he remembered it. Seeing a grain ship unloading at Glasgow, he secured a couple of quarts of wheat, which he took back to Peterborough.

THE RED FIFE WHEAT

"In the spring of 1843, Fife sowed the seed, but as it happened to be fall wheat, only three sprouts came up. These Fife fenced around, and cared with utmost heed. One day, however, a cow nibbled off one of these stalks, leaving only two to grow up. When the remaining two heads of grain matured, it was found that the period of their maturity was shorter by ten days than any other kind of wheat that Fife ever seen. In such a climate, ten days meant the difference between safe maturity and freezing. Fife harvested forty grains of this wheat that year, which increased to a pint the following year, and to half a bushel on the third year.

This wheat was later named "Red Fife", and was destined to change the whole course of Canadian economic history.

The story of Aomori-ken apples is strikingly similar. About sixty years ago, an American missionary named Dr. Inge, invited some young men at Christmas to his home at Hirosaki, and gave to each an apple which came from Indiana. These young men, seeing such a fruit for the first time in life, ate the apples with great joy. One man however had something in his mind. Instead of eating it, Katsusaburo Sato took it home and secretly buried it in his back garden. The next spring, a little plant came up, which later grew up to be an apple tree. This was the beginning of the Aomori apples, which yield about twenty-five million yen of profit a year. It saved this cold northern province from the perpetual fear of famine.

If two grains of wheat can change the history of a nation, and an apple can save a province from economic want, we should be reminded of the significance of small, common things of life.

PROPER SENSE OF VALUE

As we live in these days of gigantic world struggle, and daily listen to events in which men and machine of such stupendous number and scale are engaged, we are in danger of losing the proper sense of value. Big things so dominate our minds that we tend to forget the importance of little things. In particular, faced with an uncontrollable movement of the huge world, we are liable to become sceptical of the value and meaning of the individual life. In such a world as this, what can I, a little individual, do? Can my existence count for anything? Is it not more realistic to say: "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity"?

That way of thinking is due to the materialistic philosophy. There are two great imponderables in the world, which the materialists often overlook. They are the power of Life in nature and the Spirit of man. Within the two grains of wheat was hidden a mystic power of life. When the seeking mind of Fife worked on these grains, a great thing beyond the imagination of common sense happened. A miracle began to happen when Sato's love for his fellow-men worked on an apple. Jesus was pointing out this great truth when he said: "The Kingdom of God was like a grain of mustard seed, which, before it is sown in the earth, is less than all the seeds that is in the earth: but when it is sown, it groweth up, and becometh greater than all the herbs, and shooteth out great branches: so that the fowls of the air may lodge under the shadow of it."

"Things are not always what they seem." Not the deed but it is the spirit behind it that determines the greatness of its outcome. "The hand that rocks the cradle can move the world," not because it is physically strong, but because the strongest power in the world — a sacrificial love — is working behind it.

Physically and materially, we are always living under limitations according to different circumstances. But spiritually, we can be perfectly free, if we so will, and no one can prevent us from holding communion with the Life of Life. If we thus learn to think the greatest, feel the noblest, and will the highest, and live accordingly, then we can make our lives meaningful, and our common daily tasks historically significant.

"The Governor-General Spoke To Me ..."

(Some months ago a Nisei girl went to Hamilton to enroll in McMaster University, one of the very few educational institutions which last year managed to retain an academic tolerance toward students of Japanese origin. That tolerant friendliness is being maintained, and as the following letter indicates, students there are doing their best to show that it is not a mistaken attitude.)

Dear Mrs. Booth:

You will probably not recall my name but I am the Japanese Canadian girl attending McMaster University. It is now just over five months since I came to Hamilton, and my first year as a university student is almost at an end, but I thought you might be interested to know how well life has been shaping up since I arrived.

During the first week at McMaster, I was sworn in as member of the Women's Red Cross Corps, University division. We drilled every week and attended lectures in Red Cross activities. I now have my First Aid Certificate, and an A.R.P. card signifying that I attended the course in A.R.P. for civilian defense.

On December 11, the Governor-General visited the University to inspect all the training units, including our Red Cross Corps. I was thrilled beyond all words when, during the inspection, he stopped and spoke to me.

I also took part in musical activities, as a first violinist in the University Orchestra. We put on a Christmas musicale and played at the Dramatic Club production, as well as the big musical event of the year, the Operetta.

On International Student Sunday I had the pleasure of representing McMaster at the morning service of one of the Baptist churches. I read the Scripture lesson and one of the senior boys read the prayer.

We have at the University as one of our professors, Dr. Watson Kirkconnell, author of the book "Canadians All". This book has been made the theme of a pageant called "A Crown for Canada", in which the various nationalities represented in Canada's population are presented by young people. I had the privilege of representing Japanese Canadians. The pageant was so well received that we are giving a third performance at the end of April.

To round out the year's activities the annual athletic banquet was held last Friday. I was very surprised to win my block "M" for athletics. The guest speaker was Capt. Ian Eisenhardt, founder of the B. C. Pro-Rec Centres.

Everyone is very good to me here, and making me happy. The students are all kind and I am glad to say that I have many friends. I was fortunate in obtaining a lovely boarding place. The family consists of three children besides the parents. I am right in the University district, and that is so convenient. I do think I am with the happiest family I have ever had the pleasure of knowing.

The two Japanese Canadian boys at the University, Henry Shoji and Fumio Saimoto, have been accepted into the Canadian Officers' Training Corps. I am so glad that this step has been taken because it does make them feel they are actually on a footing with the other fellows when it comes to military service.

Well, I think I had better call a halt to this letter, but I thought you would be interested to know that here in Hamilton we are meeting with kindness on every hand.

Sincerely,
E. C.

Largest Number of Evacuees Head For Ontario -- Many Positions Offered

Ontario's varied activities continues to draw the largest number of evacuees leaving British Columbia for other parts of Canada, a report on permits issued during March indicates. Of a total of some 60 persons, exclusive of children under 16, 80 per cent went to that province. The majority of these will be employed in various types of agricultural work. Others went to sawmills and camps in north-western Ontario, to domestic service in the larger cities, and a few to industrial jobs in urban centres.

The nursery gardens of E. D. Smith and Sons at Winona in the Niagara peninsula was the destination of the largest single group, some five families and a number of single men proceeding there.

Other positions continue to be offered, as the following list indicates. Applications or enquiries should be sent to Mrs. C. V. Booth, B.C.S.C. Marine Building, Vancouver.

● Mrs. Ross Clarke, Toronto, wishes to employ a houseboy; salary to commence at $40 month, to be raised to $45 in three months if satisfactory. Sundays, Thursday afternoon and evening off. Room with radio and bath for employee. Four adults in 10-room house, modern with all types of electrical equipment.

● Rudolph McChesney Lumber Co. Ltd. will employ two Japanese families for vegetable and market gardening. Year-round salary, $60 month, with living accommodation and fuel supplied by the company.

Other Japanese will be employed in a sawmill and dressing plant operated by the same company.

It is suggested that a group of people from one of the relocation centres accept this work offered, and they will be permitted to go forward at an early date. The sawmill and farm are about two miles from Timmins, Ont. School facilities available for children.

Higher salaries for a worker with carpentry or machine experience. Part time work can be given to wife of worker.

● C. E. Simonite, Winnipeg, wishes to employ a Japanese domestic. This home is particularly well recommended.

● Excellent position open for a young man with the well-known florist John Elford, Islington, a suburb of Toronto. Wages, $50 month, with free house, light, heat and board.

● George Durand, Montreal, who operates a lingerie and dress shop, has applied for two girls as domestics, duties to include cooking, table service, etc. This would appear an excellent opportunity for girls who are qualified dressmakers, as they may be able to obtain a position in their line after they have served their contract period as domestics.

● H. F. Scott, Domville R.1, Ontario writes there is an opening for two or three families on the farms there. Good milker required. Chief fruit grown is apples. Salaries range from $35 - $70 a month.

● Mrs. Bloomfield, Montreal, elderly widow with two grown-up sons, is willing to employ a young man as a houseboy. He will be given time to study.

● Dr. and Mrs. Ruddick of Montreal, wish to employ a Japanese couple at their farm at Morin Heights, about forty miles from Montreal. There are about 40 acres, a pig, some chickens and turkeys, but no cows. They use the ground to grow their own vegetables, etc. The couple would get $60 a month between them, very comfortable quarters with a fireplace in their own room, in return for which the man would do the outside work and the woman general housework; all electrical equipment, very modern. Four adults in the family. This position is recommended by Tetsuji Tad. Goto, already employed by Dr. Ruddick.

Kaslo Bids Farewell

KASLO. — A scene bringing back memories of evacuation came to life here early last Saturday morning, when the whole community turned out at the bus depot to bid farewell to a group of Kasloites, heading east. The big crowd jammed up the sidewalks and spilled into the street waving farewell once again.

Among those leaving were Mr. and Mrs. Mototsune and family going to Winona, Mr. and Mrs. Shuji Suzuki to London, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Shiga and Mrs. Henry Arikado to Welland, Ontario.

Work in Model Airplane Co.

Two former Fraser Valley and Vancouver girls, who proceeded east last summer as domestics, Violet and Doris Fujikawa, are now employed as "wire feeders" on printing presses with the Easybuilt Model Aeroplane Co. in Toronto.

They state they are enjoying life in that city, and are happy and satisfied with their work.

● High and Low

(Continued from P. 2)

Up on the hill, down by the Front Street, over by the clinic, evacuees, young and old, men and women dig the rich, comfortable soil, burn leaves, gather stones and plan gardens.

You gotto dig deeper than that.

Sure.

We'll plant carrots here, peas here . . .

Not going to plant yet, are you?

Nope, too cold at night. Dig a little deeper.

And let's see . . . we need fertilizer.

There's some on the street.

That's no good. Dig a little deeper.

Oh heck!

What's the matter?

My back aches.

And you were going to sugar-beets! (Scorn!)

Spring is here.

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Custodian Sells B.C. Timber Holdings and Sawmills

OTTAWA.—(CP)—Timber licenses, tracts and sawmills of six British Columbia companies have been sold by the custodian of enemy property, it was reported in a return tabled April 9 in the House of Commons for Howard Green (Con., Van. South).

The companies, with the names of the purchasers and prices, are:

Royston Lumber Co. Ltd., Arthur Stekl, Vancouver, $202,000.

Cameron Lake Logging Co. Ltd., C. W. Logging Co. Ltd., Parksville, B. C., $45,000.

Trans-Pacific Lumber Co. Ltd., T. G. McMillan, Vancouver, $10,974.

Queen Charlotte Timber Holding Co. Ltd., Ryan Hibberson Ltd., Vancouver, $53,250 for one lot.

Cartwright Lumber Co. Ltd., Dan McLean and James M. Brown, Vancouver, $9,000.

Ocean Timber Co. Ltd., approval of a contract for the sale of promissory notes and mortgages between the company and Lake Logging Co. Ltd. of Vancouver for $133,772, dated prior to December 7, 1941. The proceeds were paid to the Custodian.

Nimble-Footed Nisei Guide Logs In Ontario Rivers And Streams

NEYS, Ont. — With the arrival of spring and the break-up of the ice on the rivers, the log drive down the streams and rivers of northwest Ontario is again under way.

This year a number of crews guiding the logs down to the mills are made up of nimble-footed young Nisei, whose chief interest is to see that no jam occurs to block the drive. On this job they receive about $3.60 a day plus board.

During the past few months they have been busy at the tough, hard job of "skidding" the fallen logs to the lakes and rivers preparatory to the drive. The skilled energetic hands have made up to $10 a day and some, having accumulated a few hundred dollars during the winter, hope soon to strike out back to the cities.

Others will stay on the drive until the fall, when cutting and later skidding will again be the jobs which the Nisei take up.

Lethbridge Wedding Unites Young Mission Evacuees

NOBLEFORD, Alta. — An Alberta wedding took place recently when Marie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Katsubei Fukami, formerly of Mission, was joined in matrimony to Mr. Tadashi Saito, only son of Mr. Keitaro Saito, also formerly of Mission.

Rev. Y. Kawamura of the Picture Butte Buddhist Temple officiated at the ceremony which took place April 2 at the Garden Hotel in Lethbridge. Baishakunins for the happy event were Mr. and Mrs. Y. Okuma and Mr. and Mrs. M. Inaba.

The groom was well-known in Mission circles, where he was president of the Young Men's Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Saito will reside in Nobleford after a short honeymoon.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. K. Minaki at the St. Boniface Hospital, Manitoba on March [illegible], a boy.

OBITUARY

TOSABURO NAKATANI
SEIICHI YOSHIHARA

Funeral services for Tosaburo Nakatani, aged 70, a native of Shigaken, and Seikichi Yoshihara, aged 73, a native of Fukuokaken, who died on the same day, March 31, was held in the Sandon Buddhist Temple under the direction of the Japanese Committee. Cremation took place in New Denver.

Slocan Centre Schools Open Doors To Thousand Students

SLOCAN CITY.—Carefree and fun-fest days for over 1200 children came to an end last week with the long-awaited opening of schools at the Bay Farm - Slocan City and Lemon Creek Centres. The virtual completion of buildings provided by the federal government through the Security Commission brought to a close holidays of many months, during which many of the children have been without any educational facilities of any kind.

The two school buildings, one at Lemon Creek and the other in the northern portion of the Bay Farm district, are the first and only two actually built for that purpose. They are two-storey buildings, shaped in the form of a letter "H". The two long vertical strokes provide the classrooms, while the crossbar forms an open corridor joining the two wings.

At long last the teachers, all of whom are second generation Japanese, are putting into practice the fruits of their studies and the lectures attended during the past five months.

They have been assisted and guided by Nisei directors, and most have visited New Denver, Rosebery or Sandon to study and observe teaching methods already being employed in evacuation schools in these centres.

In the former two localities, classes are being conducted by Nisei teachers in a number of houses actually built for residential purposes.

LACK BUILDINGS AT POPOFF

Lack of a building at the Popoff Centre has necessitated a doubling up at Bay Farm, and classes are being held in two sessions daily. Bay Farm - Slocan City pupils of Grades 1, 6, 7 and 8 meet in the morning, while the same grades of Popoff pupils meet in the afternoons. The alternate week, the remaining grades 2, 3, 4, and 5 of both centres attend classes in the same manner.

It is hoped that facilities will shortly be available at Popoff which will enable the children to spend more of their hours actually in school under the eyes of the teachers.

A feature of the school buildings are the removable walls on the ground floor, which provide for the conversion of the building into one large auditorium. Here future assemblies and other meetings will be held to uphold the best standards of the school.

Among the Nisei teachers who are filling in on the responsible job of guiding the hundreds of youngsters whose education was disrupted by evacuation are the following:

Bay Farm - Slocan City: director, Takashi Tsuji;

Grade 1, Amy Inouye, Fumi Uyeda, Yoshiko Kurita, Satoko Satoi; Grade 2, Mary Asazuma, Katie Oyama, Takako Arima; Grade 3, Koko Shimizu, Shinako Ozawa; Grade 4, Tayeko Fukakusa, Mitsuko Ikeda; Grade 5, Hideko Yamashita, Itsuko Igashira; Grade 6, Sadako Nakamoto, Masako Irie; Grade 7, Yoshiko Maeda, Hideyo Iguchi; Grade 8, Kazuo Hamasaki, Kuniko Sugaya; Physical Training, Hachiro Yagi, Tayeko Nishino.

Popoff Centre: director, Yoshiko Tanabe.

Grade 1, Pat Adachi, Toshiko Yano; Grade 2, Setsuko Seki; Grade 3, Sumiko Ikeda; Grade 4, Kiyo Ishii; Grade 5, Tokiko Hashimoto; Grade 6, Mitsuye Ishii; Grade 7, Yoshiye Kosaka; Grade 8, Masako Iguchi; and Physical Training, Fred Yano.

"Principles For Which The United Nations Are Fighting ... Flounted"

(From the News-Herald)

Although Canada is in the fourth year of the war against Hitler and his creed of race prejudice, the very principles for which the United Nations are fighting abroad are being flounted right here in Vancouver.

Chinese and various other people who fight and work shoulders to shoulders with their white brothers on distant soils, dive into the same bomb shelter or slit trench to escape bombing and strafing, are not privileged to swim at the same time as their Occidental brothers in Vancouver's Crystal Pool.

This color line wasn't drawn by the present Board of Park Commissioners which operates the pool. The color line was introduced some years ago when the pool was privately owned.

But, so far as the News-Herald has been able to ascertain, the present Parks Board has done nothing to see that this color line is erased.

The policy which governs the management of the Crystal Pool was inadvertently brought to light by a park commissioner at Friday's meeting attended by the press.

Since majority of the members thought the matter should have been brought up in camera — if at all — the press was asked to disregard the commissioner's remarks and subsequent discussion.

The News-Herald has always made a particular point of respecting confidences but in this case felt it was not in the public interest to ignore the existence of the color line.

Each Tuesday morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock, Chinese, Negroes and Japanese — if there happens to be any — are permitted to swim in the pool. The rest of the week their money isn't "any good." The pool is open to white people every day and night of the week.

* * *

(The News-Herald article was headed by a five column picture with the caption, ". . . but don't go near the water", showing a Chinese lad, hands in his pocket, towel under his arm, gazing dejectedly at the Crystal Pool building.)

Round the Towns . . .

Welcome Hospital Train

NEW DENVER. — Patients and staff of the Hastings Park Hospital met rousing welcome in their passage through the Slocan Housing Centres. Greenwood evacuees stayed up all night to greet the train but to the disappointment of everyone, the special train did not stop there.

The Bay Farm Japanese Committee at Slocan donated boxes of oranges for the patients, and the final arrival in New Denver was most enthusiastic. The settlement also presented boxes of apples for the use of the patients and the staff. Everyone is still in the thick of confusion getting settled down.

* * *

Before leaving Vancouver, the Caucasian staff were the guests of the Japanese staff at a dinner banquet held at the San Pekin Chop Suey.

Four patients, whose conditions were inadvisable in moving, were left at the St. Joseph's Hospital.

New Denver Sewing School

NEW DENVER. — A sewing school under the direction of the New Denver Women's Association has been opened with a staff of three teachers.

Kaslo Wedding

On April [illegible], there was solemnized at the Kaslo United Church the marriage of Fumi, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Baicho Inoue, and Mr. Tomio Baba, third son of Mr. M. Baba. Rev. K. Shimizu officiated. The baishakunins were Mr. M. Kinegaya and Mr. K. Suzuki. Following the ceremony the newly-weds left for a brief honeymoon trip to Lethbridge.

* * *

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EVERY CITIZEN of Canada no matter of what race is anxious to end the war.

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The part you can play is to buy Canada's Victory Bonds with every cent of money you can spare. When you buy Canada's Victory Bonds you are helping Canada—helping the United Nations—to achieve a Victory that will end, perhaps for all time, the savageness of war.

How soon we can win this Victory—how soon we can return to peaceful pursuits—is a challenge to our determination.

Within a few days Canada will again ask all citizens to buy Victory Bonds. This time we must all buy more! We must give our fighting men enough guns, planes, ships, tanks and shells to overwhelm the enemy and pave the way to peace.

Remember: when you buy Victory Bonds you are only lending your money to Canada. Your money will be returned to you later with good interest. Do your share—buy Victory Bonds to the limit of your funds. Invest in Victory and Peace to the full.

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A Victory Bond is an asset more readily converted into cash than any other security.

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

31-4-A

"TOWNS" (Cont'd from P. 1)

adolescents and post-adolescent boys and girls. This is particularly true because the rigid parental controls which regulated social activity in former days seems to have largely broken down. And in spite of the magnificent job untrained Nisei teachers are doing in education, it is clear the inescapable handicaps under which they labor detract from the children's schooling.

There is an equal, if not greater, concern over the plight of the young single men, especially those in the late teens and early twenties. Parents are loath to see them strike out alone eastward. They themselves hesitate to cut home ties, and are discouraged by rumors and reports. But employment in the towns is no longer available. They must therefore depend either on relief, on their parents, or on small savings for board and lodging. And it is impossible to spend all day at baseball, or all night at poker, week after week, without getting both fed-up and broke.

It seems therefore, that a movement of these young men is most desirable, and perhaps easiest to accomplish. It may, in fact, provide the outlet through which the manpower resources in the interior towns might again flow into the main stream of Canadian society. The decision of at least one family to move to farm work in Ontario, for instance, has been largely influenced by the fact that their son is already there. It seems likely if the placement of the young men can be happily effected, it may lead to the ultimate solution. But it needs to be handled carefully, for if it fails, the manpower pool in the interior towns is almost certain to be dammed up for the duration.

カナダの歴史上で最大額 十一億弗の戰勝公債募集

發賣期間は四月廿六日から三週間

（オタワ發）カナダの第四回ヴィクトリー公債は最低十一億弗を目標に四月廿六日から三週間に亘り募集されることになつたが、一分二厘五毛の利付で三ケ年半の期限のもの及利付で十四ケ年の期限のもの二本建であり其の額から云つてカナダの歴史上で最大のものである。昨年十月の公債募集では七億五千萬弗の目標に對して二百萬人以上の應募者があり、賣り上げは九億九千百萬弗に達した。

北阿の獨軍

後退また後退

北アフリカのリビアを追つ拂はれてチュニスに退卻したロンメル元帥の獨伊軍は英、米、佛軍の猛攻を受けた獨伊軍は次々後退して今やチュニスの首都の附近の地帶を殘すばかり、首都から僅四十哩南方のエンフィダヴィルの新防禦線をも含んでチュニスの全土から撤退しようとしてゐる旨聯合軍司令部から發表されてゐるが、英のモンゴメリー將軍麾下の第八軍はすでにスファックスを占領し更に北進して十二日にはスサを占領、獨伊軍の新山岳防衛陣地たるエンフィダヴィル近くに殆ど火の届く地點まで進撃してゐる。潰亂の獨伊軍は三月二十日以來捕虜三萬を出してゐるといふ。

ソロモン島附近の海空戰

（聯合通信ニューヨーク發）東京發のラヂオ放送は大本營發表として、日本の海空軍はソロモン諸島中のフロリダ島沖で四月七日聯合軍の艦隊を攻撃し、一巡洋艦、一驅逐艦及び十隻の運送船を撃沈し三隻の運送船に損害を與へ飛行機三十七機を撃墜したが日本側の損害は「敵の目的物に突入自爆」した六機だけであると報じてゐる。右は米海軍省で「四月七日にガーダルキャナル近くの輸送線を攻撃した日本機九十八機中三十七機を撃墜した」と發表してゐたのと關連があるものと見られる。（豪州にある聯合軍司令部四月十三日の發表によると、日本の空軍百機は十二日ポート・モアスビーを空襲したが其のうち三十七機は撃墜乃至は大破損を受け、過去二日間の日本空軍損害は七十六機に達したといふ。）

問題は米國大審院へ移牒

日系米國市民の夜間外出取締令違反の裁判

（桑港發）西部防衛司令官デュイット中將の發令による敵國外人夜間外出取締令違反で檢束されたポートランド出身の安井實、シアトル出身の平林ゴードン兩氏（二人とも米國市民）は先般來桑港巡回法廷に上告してゐたが今回法廷はケースを米國大審院に移牒して究極の裁斷を仰ぐ事になつた。右の上申に當り巡回法廷は左の如く附加してゐる。

「米國憲法により附與されてゐる傳統的個々の自由と戰時下に於ける法の適用の問題は頗る難解である。」

◇

（ワシントン發）ミネソタ州サヴェージにある陸軍情報學校では二世教師が日本語を敎へる事になつたが一方陸軍省で募集してゐる飜譯係りにも各轉住所にゐる者が應募してゐる。

◇

（オハイオ州オバーリン發）當地のオバーリン大學の學生會は最近の役員選擧で元シアトルのワシントン大學にゐた奥田健治君を會長に選擧した。

道路キャンプにも春が來た

（レンブリーア通信）四月となり小鳥の囀りに目を覺せられると桃の花が咲出される。が、レンブリーアには、だが、そんな花は見られない。けれども

雪山に只雪一色の峰つづきでも陰鬱な景觀も眺めにも、詩情のある人は、また別な見方を持つであらう。この殺風景なレンブリーアでも、春季に入つてからは大氣がめつきり暖かくなり、本年はじめての春雨があつてからは、急に雪は平均しての度りはじめ、勞役の人達もこれがけにも元氣が出る。新線の上で勞働する人もあり、道路工事も素晴らしい勢で北方に向け進んで行く。かねて計畫中だつたゴスネルとレンブリーアとの中間に位する架橋作業は白人の手によつて進められてゐたが過日假の丸太橋が架せられ交通が出來るやうになつたので、白人が日本人就勞所に遊びに來るやうになり「先き山」の日本人と毎日顏を會はせてゐる。此の橋はレンブリーアにある橋とは違つて三、四倍の大きさである。其の材料はレンブリーアにゐる日本人就勞者が切り出してゐるが、完成の曉は當地とゴスネルとの距離が大いに短縮される。又昨年三月以來雨の日も雪の日も續けられてゐた難工事の斷崖も數丈もある砂丘も物の美事に突破して、現在の仕事場まで自動車で往復出來るやうになつたが考へてみると人間の勞働力が如何に貴いものであるかゞ歴然と判る。ロッキー山中の道路は如何なる場所も此貴き人間の汗によつて成されたものであるのだ。（高崎勘次）

◇

（サンダーリヴァー通信）サンダーリヴァーにも昨今漸く春が訪れて來た。當キャンプでは先月來有志の發起にて俳句の互選會が催されてゐるがメンバーが多數なのでなかなか面白い句が出るとであらう。當キャンプ就勞者内

△中津智人……ヴァーノンの小野原氏の農園へ
△立山新入──ホープ十五哩へ
△奥村富士男──ヴァーノンへ
△有川義輝──オンタリオ州の果樹園へ

といふ風に移動したが、奥村君は當キャンプのボスとして長い間日白人の間に立つて獻身的に努力してくれた人で同君の去るのは殘念であるが新婚の新家庭を持たれるためである事を思へば自分たちの勝手ばかりも言へず、同君の新家庭の上に益々幸福あれかしと祈るばかりである。（佐藤泰市）

◇

（ホープ發）ホープ十一哩道路キャンプの日本人就勞者と白人の間に食料の割當の事でトラブルが起り短時間のストライキがあつたが二時間に亘る圓卓會議によつて解決した。白人側が食料割當で日本人の分を侵害したのだと日本人側では主張したのであつた。

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戰後スポーツ界に

柔術がはやる

（ヒラデルヒャ發）戰後のスポーツ界ではボクシングやレスリングよりも銃劍術や柔術の方が遙に好評となり人を惹きつけるであらうと父祖から四代に亘り体育教師をしてゐるウィリアム・パーマン氏は語つてゐる。此の前の大戰後にはレスリングが盛んだつたが今度は銃劍術と柔術がそれに代るだらうといふのであつて今でも柔術の試合の時には觀衆が入り切れぬほど押しかけるといふのである。

（オハイオ州コロンバス發）日系の水泳選手仲間清君は先週全國大學運動協會の選手權を獲得した。仲間君は四百四十ヤード自由型を四分四三・二で泳ぎ選手權を得たのであるが同君は千五百メートルの選手權をも保持してゐる。

◇

（アリゾナ州ポストン發）米國内十ケ所の日本人轉住所中最大のポストン轉住所では四十の樂器をもつたオーケストラを組織したが初演奏はミカエル・ソンノウスキーが指揮して一千人の聽衆があつた。

◉前オーシャンフォールス在留者へ──春の懇親會を四月廿五日イースターの午後に行ふやうダグドリッヂ氏やブリースマン氏等斡旋して方々に依頼しておきましたから同日お繰合きの方は遥拜して下さい。（澤山純）

アルバータでビーツ勞働者の不足を大心配

（レスブリッヂ發）アルバータ州のビーツ耕作地に新にやつて來る日本人は十數家族しかないだらうといふ報道に關して、此種の農業勞働者が得られぬ限りそれではシュガービーツ生産を制限しなければならぬ事になるだらうとビーツ耕作者組合員は語つてゐる。本年アルバータ州で三萬エーカーのビーツを増植するためには新に四百五十家族を入れる必要があると見積られてゐたのであるが、ビーツ耕作者等は、充分なる勞働者が得られなければ八千乃至は一萬エーカーは減少しなければならぬだらうと心配してゐるのである。

◇

（クランブルック發）ドイツ人でオットー・フィードレルは「エネミー・エーリエン」でありながら禁制地帶内に居たといふかどで當市の警察裁判で五十弗の罰金に處せられ直に地帶を退去するやう命ぜられた。

結婚

▲元アクメキャナリーにゐた藤原熊三郎氏三男登美雄君と岩佐支那部氏長女文子孃は豫々婚約中だつたが四月十日カズロー合同教會で讀本牧師司式の下に結婚、ネルソン方面に新婚旅行に赴いた▲元ミッションにゐた深見藤兵衛氏二女マリエ孃と秦慶太郎氏長男正雄君は大島佐一、稲葉正信兩氏夫妻の媒酌で四月三日アルバータ州ノーブルフォードで阿村牧師司式の下に結婚した。

出生

▲マニトバ州ホニービン在住の青木春太郎氏夫人は三月十六日セントボニフェース病院で男兒分娩母子共に健全。

千二百名の學童が スロカンで愈々勉強開始

五十餘名の二世教師が指導に當る

レモンクリーキとベイファームに新校舍建設

（スローカン通信）續いても待たれてゐたベイファーム——スローカンシテー及びレモンクリーキの新校が愈々完成から開始されたので、千二百からの子供等が愈々家にノンキに遊び廻るのもこれで終りを告つた。セキユリティー・オフィスと協議して連邦政府から出資して建つた校舍は早や事實上完成したので、是迄長い間休暇状態で教員兼監督を失つて悩んで當惑しつた子供等も愈々勉強できるやうになつたわけである。新しく校舍として建てられたのはレモンクリーキに一つとベイファームに一つで、所在でも二階建てのモデル式である。教師は總て日系二世で、これ迄すでに教師としての訓練を受けてゐる上にニューデンヴァー、ローズベリー、サンドン等の學校を見學して參加者に於ける兒童數前の方法を研究してゐるのである。及ボブオフには校舍がないためにベイファームの學校は毎日午前中はベイファームとスローカンシテーのグレード一、六、七、八が使ひ、午後はボブオフの同じグレード、而してグレード二、三、四、五は次の週間に同じ方法で授業するといふやうにしてゐる。しかしボブオフに於ても遠からず校舍が得られて兒童等は當り前の方法で勉強できるやうになるだらうと希望されてゐる。なほ校舍は仕切りを取りはずして必要の場合には大ホールに出來るやうになつてゐる。教師は次の通り。

▲ベイファーム、スローカンシター——校長壮隆△グレード一、井上アミし、上田フミ、栗田ヨシ子、佐藤ナト子△二、淺妻マリー、大山ケチー、有馬タカ子△三、清水ココ、小陣シマ子△四、深草タヱ子、池田ミツ子、△五、山下ヒデ子、五十嵐イツ子△六、中元サダ子、入江マサ子、前田ヨシ子、井戸ヒデヨ、△八、濱崎和夫、菅谷クニ子△體育、八木八郎、西野タヱ子

▲ボブオフ——校長、田邊ヨシ子△グレード一、足立バツト、矢野トシ子△二、關セツ子△三池田スミ子△四、石井キヨ△五橋本トキ子△六、石井ミツヱ△七、小坂ヨシヱ△八、井口マス子△體育、矢野フレッド（レモンクリーキの教師數も廿數名）

佛教會役員

（スローカン通信）スローカン佛教會はスローカンシテー、ベイファーム、ボブオフに在住する佛教信徒で組織されてゐるが役員は次の通り。

▲世話係長—川崎茂▲副係長兼議長—渡邊信平▲記錄—小財新九郎▲補佐—増田良平▲會計—清水藤四郎▲監査役—島崎勇次、川端彌平、寺北正男▲内陣係—上田惣太郎（主）、成相左内、奥田嘉作、立石忠雄、池田常一、川畑藤四郎、西村格彌、上田時之助▲世話人—佐藤正男、若林三之助、瀬戸口幸盛、深草鑑喜、古郡金吉、藤岡米作▲顧問—井手律、庄司安藏

二月十四日には報恩講勤修、二月十九日からは七日間に亘り同胞慰安の演藝會を開き、四月四日からは日曜學校を開始、多數の子供が出席してゐる。（小財新九郎）

◇

（スローカン通信）四月十一日ボブオフ公會堂に於てベイファーム對ボブオフの勝棋將棋試合が舉行されたが、ベイファーム軍は十八勝十五敗、ボブオフ軍は十五勝十八敗の戰績だつた。

サンドンで整理された者は 鐵道や鑛山等に就働する

青年男女は東行するので餘り失業者は出ぬ情勢

（サンドン通信）セキユリテーコミッションの新方針に基き當サンドンでも四月初めから職場の大整理が行はれて約三十名の減員となつた。失業したのは主として獨身青年で約二十名、其他各種の仕事場に亘つて整理が行はれたのであるが、此のうち十數名はシーピー鐵道のセクション働きに轉業するものもあり、鑛山にも數名就働してゐるし、青年男女四、五名は東部へ行く等で、餘り多くの失業者は出さずに濟むかも知れぬ情勢であるが、大體に於て仕事場の整理により相當の動搖は見られてゐる。

インテリア木材業者協會のバンパリー會長は此の程サンドンを訪問し、州内の伐木製材産業に於ける就働状況につき雇主側の態度や政府の方策などにつき一場の講演を行つた。

◇

日本人委員會では評議員會の決議により、交通機關改善や郵便物發着回數を增すことや、勞働者の負傷の場合の賠償に關する調査研究等を當局に交渉することになつた

◇

サンドン婦人會では四月二日鋼持氏を講師としてアイスクリーム即製の實地講習會を開いた。又婦人會々長桑原夫人指導の下に毎週一回づゝ手藝の講習をして居り若い娘さんやミセス達も熱心に習ひ練習してゐる。四月四日にはサンドン佛教會主催で午前午後に亘り、日本人委員會寺務部幹旋のもとに釋尊降誕法要の花祭が盛大に行はれ、夜には兒童のため教育映畫を上映した。又日本人委員會娯樂部映畫班では四月八、九、十の三日間に亘り日本映畫「一眼斧披露」ニユース、あけ行く空、栗平千太郎一十一巻の映寫會を催した。

◇

サンドン初めて不幸な出來事として一般に悲哀を感ぜしめてゐるのは同日に二人の死者を出したことである。三月三十一日午前六時十五分には滋賀縣出身の中谷大三郎氏（七〇）が死亡し同日午後八時半には福岡市出身の吉原鷹吉氏（七三）が死亡した。二人の葬儀は四月二日午前佛教會に於てサンドン日本人委員會主催の下に營み遺骸はニユーデンヴァーで荼毘に附した。なほサンドン病院の桑原ドクター及看護婦達の入院患者に對する態度が誠に親切で獻身的であるといふので患者は素より在住者一般から感謝されてゐる（鋼方生）

各種豫防注射 カズロで完了

新任看護婦出院やす子嬢が擔任してゐるカズローのクリニックでは六百餘名の人々に對してチブス、スカーレットフィーヴァー、デプテリア、フーピングカフ等に對する豫防注射を完了したが、兒童並に大人も此の機會に注射を受けた。

ニユーデンヴァー婦人會の裁縫學校

（ニユーデンヴァー通信）當地の日本人婦人會では裁縫の學院を開設したが、三名の教師のもとに三十數名の婦人が熱心に稽古をはげんでゐる。

仕事は多い バーノン地方

（ヴァーノン通信）去る三月廿六日當局から許可を得て、サンダーヴァーの道路キャンプからヴァーノンの近所の仕事に來た。通算一ヶ年の道路キャンプの生活を振り返ると長い月日のやうでもあるし短いものでもある。毎日々々[illegible]の事ばかりが目の前に浮ぶ道理ではある。紙上をかりてキャンプ[illegible]に感謝する[illegible]建設に第一歩の[illegible]。[illegible]日本人を[illegible]一年中通つて[illegible]しての仕事はないが、其の代り山の仕事や林切りの仕事が澤山あるやうである。林切りの仕事は一コードに就き六弗の收入があるやうだが、出來る人は一日一コード半、一週七十五弗から二百弗位の仕事がある。併し人は不足で困つてゐる様な状態で、何れにしても[illegible]が來たやうに思はれる。（奥村富士男）

落穂集

一粒の麥

清水生

二粒の麥がカナダの經濟史を一變した、と云ふ記事が「サイエンス・ダイジェスト」誌四月號に載つてゐた。

百數年から二百年前、オンタリオ州の農夫ピーター・ボーリーに、デビッド・ファイフと云ふスコットランド人農夫があつた。彼は蘇國を離れる一友人ニアモンに小麥の種を求めて來る事を頼んでおいた。ニアモンは忘れるともなくそれを忘れるところであつたが、穀物する時[illegible]に飛び出し、グラスゴー港に寄港した際穀物船から小麥を一升ほど買つて、ピーターボローへ持つて歸つた。

一八四三年の春、ファイフは英國から來た小麥の種を蒔いたが、それが秋蒔く種類の小麥であつた爲めか、芽を出したのは只三本であつた。彼は其の周圍に垣を結んで大事にして世話をしたが、或日の事牛が耳離しにその一本を嚙み切つてしまつた。殘つた二本の麥は、それまでファイフが作つた麥より十日は早く成熟した。カナダにとつては、その十日は最も貴重なものであつた。その年の收穫は僅四十粒であつたが、それが翌年には二合となり、第三年目には二升餘りになつたのである。この小麥こそ、後に「赤色ファイフ」と名づけられて、カナダの經濟史上に重要地位をしめるものとなつたのである。

青森縣のアップルの話が、これによく似てゐる。今から六十年程前に弘前に傳道してゐた宣教師イング博士が、クリスマスに數名の青年を招き、米國から取り寄せたアップルをプレゼントに出した。皆珍らしがつて食べたが、佐藤勝三郎氏だけは考へるところがあつて、そのアップルを食べずに家に持ち歸り、その種を庭の土の中に埋めて置いた。すると翌年の春、それが芽を出し、だんだん成長してアップルの木になつた。これが青森縣のアップルの初めであり、今や年産額二千數百萬圓の利益をあげ、冷害に惱む東北地方に於て、この附近一帶のみはこの害より免れ、經濟的安定を得るに至つた。二粒の麥が一國の經濟史を左右し、一個のアップルが一縣の經濟的救助策ともなり得る。

現今の如く世界的大戰下にあつて、その數、量、額などに於て、想像に及ばない莫大な事ばかりを毎日聞いてゐると、小さい事の價値を見失ふ危險がある。特に、個人の力や存在意義に對して疑心を懷き易くなる。制御し難き力を以て動きつゝあるこの大世界中に、私如き小さい一個人が何を爲し得るか、戰後の世界の事など考へるのは空の空ではないか、と云ふ風に考へるやうになる。

それは唯物的立場から見た眞理の半面である。世の中には唯物論者の見逃し易い不可量物が二つある。それは自然の生命力と人間の精神力とである。二粒の麥の中には驚くべき生命力が秘められてあつた。その上にファイフ氏の研究心（同氏は研究心に富んだ人であつたと傳へられてゐる）が加へられると、常識では豫想出來得ない大事が出現し、一個のアップルに佐藤勝三郎氏の同胞愛が働きかけると、奇蹟とも言ふべき結果が生ずるのである。「神の國は一粒の芥子種の如し、地に蒔く時は、世にある萬の種よりも小さけれど、生ひ出づれば、萬の野菜よりも太くかつ大なる枝を出して、空の鳥その蔭に棲み得る程になる」——その聖句は、この邊の眞理を語つてゐるのである。

事の大小は外見によらず、そのうちに潜む精神の如何による。「母性愛を以て子供を育てる者は世界を動かす」と言ふ。

我等はその時々の境遇によつて作的に物質的に種々と制限される。しかし精神は常に自由であり得る。また自然の生命に據する自由は誰にも與へられてゐる。若し我等が常に知識を求め、感情を清め、意志を高めて萬事に當る事を學ぶならば、日毎の平凡なる生活をも意義あらしめ、小さい業をも驚異的價値あるものとなす事が出來るのであらう。

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

購讀料一部十仙 六ヶ月前金二弗

編輯兼發行人 梅月高市
日本文編輯者 近藤廣太
社員 伊藤良一
同 辻弘太郎
工場部 生山圓人

社説 何ゆゑ再定住が必要か

元のホームに易々と歸れぬ實例

移動方策が、問題を事實上に於て解決したよりも、遙に多くの問題を起したかも知れぬといふ事は一つの悲しむべき事實である。しかし、移動者の中に、殆んど一般的に愛して來た故郷のホームに歸りさへすれば故郷のトラブルは消えよく解決するだらうと信じてゐる者があるとは、一層悲しむべき點である。

それは、米國アリゾナ州で、同州の一部を最早や軍事的地域とする必要はないと軍の方で布告した結果、同地域内にホームのある移動者は其所へ歸還出來ることになつた點に關して來てゐる情報によつて判るのである。即ち、米國の二世新聞「パシフィック・シチズン」紙の報ずるところによると、轉住所の二世の一役目は「人々がホームに歸つて行くことは然く難事ではない。アリゾナの轉住所からホームに歸れることになつた者は約二百五十名あるが、彼等はこゝに來る前に持つてゐた物は總て賣り拂つたのである。そこでホームに歸つて行ける者は僅に二、三家族しかないであらう。其他は、歸つて行かうにも行く所がないので歸還せぬであらう」と米國上院の小委員會に告げてゐるのである。而して、パシフィック・シチズン紙は右に關し次の如く書いてゐる。

「これは移動者が一旦撤退した地域へ大衆的に歸還する最初の實例である。これは移動者が故郷のホームへ歸つて行くことを許される場合に起るであらう問題をはつきりと豫示するものである。大多數者は、歸つて行くべきホームを持たないであらう。大衆的移動の際に起つた混亂と心痛は、此の新しい混亂と當惑に比ぶれば何んでもないといふことになるであらう。そこで再定住方策は、財政的援助をしてでも促進し押し進められなければならぬのであるが、戰爭終結の際、轉住所に殘つてゐるあらゆる人々は、再定住について困難なる問題を起すであらう。」

カナダに於ける移動者も同一の問題に直面してゐる。戰爭終結の際起るべき慘憺たる混亂と喰ひ違ひを避けるためには、移動者と政府は協力して、先きのことを見越した勇敢なる行動をいま取る必要があるのである。自ら再定住のために懸命の努力をしようとしない者は、それが不精からくるものであるにせよ、疾病若しくは全くの憂慮しさからであるにせよ、現在の最も大なる頭痛問題を知らぬ顔で過ごし、最後には大問題に突き當つて當惑する人々なのだ。

注目すべき米國側の裁判

米國では、日系市民の撤退及び夫れに關連した移動が憲法上で合法であるか否かについて再三訴訟が行はれてゐる。七萬人にものぼる日系米國市民は、破壞的な行動があつたからではなくして、人種の故を以て彼等のホームから追放されたのである。そこで、いくら戰時緊急の場合とはいへ、これらの移動命令には純然たる法律上の立場から其の合法性に大なる疑問があるといふので、新聞紙上でもこれを問題にして居り、米國内の右の問題に全然關係のない部面に於てさへ、それが論議されてゐる。

カナダにゐる吾々も、軍事上の必要からといふ理由で、米國と同じやうな命令を發せられ、夫れに影響されてゐるのであるが、それは、一時の標準から取計らはれたものではない。吾々は、政府當局に協力すべきことを主張したのであるが、それは、この犧牲を拂ふことはカナダの全面的戰爭遂行の努力に吾々も協力し貢獻し得ると信じたからである。しかしながら吾々は、そこに法律上の疑念が全然なかつたといふのではない。ただ、吾々は、あの際は問題を法律上で解決することよりも、二萬三千の日本人を沿岸の防禦地帶から移動する事に關して、如何にすれば困難と不安を最少限度に輕減することが出來るかと云ふ事に最大の關心を拂つたのである。(而して吾々は此の點については少からず寄與し得たのである。)

吾々のこの確信は、何の政策はあくまで公正であるといふ事を基礎にして立てられたものである。吾々の協力が必要であつたことは勿論であるが、最近日に〳〵、吾々の態度が重要なる論議の的となりつゝある事も事實である。

米國に於ける裁判の結果は、吾々カナダにゐる者にとつても重大關心事となつてゐる。米國側の憲法の性質は可なり異るので、民權を以て問題を推しすゝめることは出來ない。しかしながら、吾々は米國側の裁判結果に對しては、實際に關心を拂はざるを得ないのである。

開拓者が知る困苦と悦び

仕事なき生活の傷ましさを知れ

アドンシ 井手小四郎

再定住問題に就て、個人の特殊な事情はさうすることもできないが、全日本人の將來といふことを計畫的に思考したら、誰にしても一つの定見が生れる筈であるが、個人の事情や感情だけで、ものを考へは、全部を誤る恐れがある。ある人は曰ふ。自分の子供を他所へ出したくないから、他人の子に行けとは言へない——と。併しそれは一種の無理であつて、全然無理とはいへない。それは主觀であつて客觀ではないのである。小さな愛情であつて、大きな愛情は、時にかへつて冷情にさへ觀られるのである。

何としても、若人達が見知らぬ東部へ行くことは、開拓者としての勇氣と忍耐力が必要であるが、その親たちが、柳行李一つで、遙遙太平洋を渡つて未知の土地に來た當時の勇氣と努力に比ぶれば、大した決意が要るのではないのだから、その親たちの血をうけついで、處女地の開拓者として、先驅せねばならぬ時が、遂にやつて來た。けなげに先驅の決意を抱いてうら若い娘さんたちの東行の記事など讀めば、深く美しい感激をもつて、彼女らに幸あれと願はずに居られない。

併し感傷する勿れ、開拓者には困難はあつても、又悦びもあることは忘れられない。農者には、農者のみの知る困苦と悦びがある。困苦が、また難なる困苦として終始する間は、開拓者の悦びを感知することはできない。また、困苦を、意力を以て克服し得た時の悦びよりも、困苦の中の悦びを感知し得る人は、もはや、困苦が困苦でなくなるのである。併し、その悦びは、農者のみの專有物ではない。農者が、ものを培ひ、家畜を飼ふ喜びをもつ如く、ロッガーには、ロッガーの喜びがある。雨に濡れ、過激な勞働に從事してる私等ロッガーを見て、屋内勞働者が思ひやりをしてくれるほど、當人は苦痛を感じて居るのではない。何故、私の如き体力なきものをして、山を戀はしめ、この荒つぽい仕事に熱中さすかは、意識する、しないに係はらず、微力な人間が大自然の懷に飛び込んで格鬪しなり〳〵征服して行く喜びではあるまいか。さうした喜びは、一部の機械を取扱ふ工場勞働者にもある。無生物の機械に對しても、その性癖をのみ込み、自由自在にこれを操縦するに至つて、生物に對すると等しい愛着を感じ、無我の境地まで沒頭することが出來るのである。かくて、新鮮な野菜や、板やパルプが生產されることは、藝術家の創作にひとしい、創作したものゝ喜び、生めるものゝ喜び卽ち開拓者の健康な喜びがある。

農者や勞働者の環境、卽ち被雇人と自營、共有と私有の問題は別にしても。何れにせよ、勞働が生活の手段である間は、勞働は苦痛のみである。勞働が生活と一致した時、勞働の喜びは滿喫される。從つて、仕事なき生活といふものは傷ましき、反則な生活でしかあり得ない。

それから此の際、考ふべきは轉業のことである。これまで、私等は、餘りに轉業した爲めに、生活の基礎上にも、技術の上にも、得るところが尠かつたのであるが、現時の如き場合には、年齡、境遇社會狀勢、將來の見透し等を考察する時、轉業の得策の人も多々あると思はれる。例へば、將來農業者にとつて、生產過多の恐れありとすれば、平原州の麥作農者への進出は望ましく、其の一段階として大根作りに轉向することは、與へられたる好チャンスではないだらうか。

只、私等が最も危むべきは、農者たらんとする者が、一投機の如き考へを以て、心からの百姓になるのではない人がありはしないであらうかといふことである。形式がホン物を産むが如く、手段の途上から、其の本質を摑み、ホン物になる者もあるが、最も聰明なものは、其の物事に取りかゝる前に自己の内部から整理して、信念を計畫を組織立てゝ出發するであらう。一口に言へば、大根作るには生涯土に親しみ、土に生きる決意が必要なのだ。さもなくば、利用しようとする者は、頓て投げ出された慘めな自身を見出す日があるであらう。過去、未來を通じて農業方面に志す者が大根作りにてあるとすれば、それは悲劇を生む。其の悲劇の主人公から救はれる大根作は、酪農、養鶏となり、或の發展は人から人へ脈々として繁はり、近頃流行の家庭的養鶏を描き出すであらう。

しかし農者の態は農場に行くまいから、私等の室は開けつゝある今日、農場に、ロッガーは山へ、農者は畑に、または工場へ、新しく第一歩を踏み出さねばなるまい。

——三、二四

春が來た!!

マニトバ州 三谷竹次郎

春が來た!

零下四〇、五〇といふ嚴寒をも凍死もせねば餓死もせず無事に凌いで來た。

昨年の春、けふ此頃は、移動問題で何んだか氣も落ちつかず、暫〳〵しかつたが、今年は定住とまでは行かなくとも、身心共に暮らしよき感じがする。既は事實に落ちる時だ。自然の斜は、世の不安も省みと共に訪らず、一定不變の歩みを與へてくれる。これぞ私の心の御心だ。

人生は老いも若きも、常に其の中うな希望にみちた生活をしたいものだ。希望を失ふた人間は生の屍物だ。生きた死かばねだ。百二十五歳までは生きると頑張つた彼の大隈さん、少くとも其の對照を望ひたいものだ。さうすれば、そこに希望も生じ生氣も生はれるでいふものだ。

我々は野翼による。過去四十年築き上げた基礎を其處より若へされたやうな氣もするが、それはただ打撃のみだ。打撃は戰爭でなくとも常に直面する。打撃では民族の根底は砕かれない。こゝに挫かす事の出來ない、挫折することの出來ない貴い經驗は第二世だ。手數だ。これより大なる貴產はない。その貴產によつて、カナダ社會にわたり永久に動かす事の出來ない民族の基礎を築くべきだ。我等は今や祭れりだ。同胞諸氏よ、立しく奮起しようではないか。

財産所有者の態度は強硬
賣却差し止め方の試訴提起計畫す、む
カナダ各地にゐる日本人より續々と支援の電報

（カズロー、四月十七日）インテリアカウン各地にゐる財産所有者が強硬な態度を示してゐるので、財産賣却問題をビーシー州のスープリームコートに試訴する計畫はこゝ數日中には決定的になることと見られてゐる。たとへ戰時中といへども、政府が移動日本人の財産を處分しようとしてゐる事に對し裁判に訴して斯かる法律上の權能があるか否かを試訴して見ようといふのに對しては遠くトロントやマニトバ州方面からも、近くはビーシー州のレヴエルストックからも此の運動を支持するといふ電報が殺到しつゝあるカズロー、スローカン、ニューデンヴアー地方にゐる財産所有者の統一された行動は戰時中には實現する筈で、其の第一着手として試訴が提起されることゝ發表されてゐる。而して此の運動を進めるに必要な資金を集める事についても考慮されてゐて財産の共同の利益を守るために資金を分擔する方法によつて醵出するわれつゝある色々な案が提議されてゐる。一方賣却家の方は最初の試訴に二千弗ほどかゝる事と見られて居るが訴訟が最高法院へと上訴されて行くに從ひ六千五百弗はいるだらうと見られてゐる。そこで財産所有者にして態度のホーム土地建物を守りたいと思ふ向きは斯の費用を醵出してくれるやうに要請されてゐるが、しかしカナダのデモクラシーに挑戰した此の[illegible]といふ點に關しては財産持ちと否とに拘らず[illegible]關心を寄せるべき問題であるので財産を持たない者からの[illegible]寄附が[illegible]されてゐる。[illegible]

ストヂアンによつて處分されるものか否か未だ不明であるが、若し土地家屋のみならず、有らゆる持物も賣却される事になると、更に多くの移動者も直接利害關係を生じて來るわけで、處分される場合の價値を新しく買ふ場合の買ひ値とを比較すると恐らくは不動産の價格以上になるかも知れない。なほカズローの合同財産所有者協會に今日まで到着した運動を支持する電報の中には次の如きものがある。

△マニトバ州ドフロストより―「當ドフロスト地方に在住する吾々は政府によつて吾々の土地が賣られる事に反對する。吾々は自分等の土地が戰後までカストヂアンの手によつて管理される事の方を選ぶものである。」

△トロントより―「現在トロントに在住してゐる財産所有者は四月十日に集會し、カズローに出來た假委員會が移動者の財産を保護するために適當と思惟する方策をとる事を全的に支持する事に決した。」

△レベルストックより―「レヴエルストック地方に在住する吾々一同は移動者の財産を賣却する事に強硬に反對する行動をとるべく提訴されてゐることと百パーセント支持するものである。」

スロカンでも聯合委員會
取敢ず領政府に抗議電報を發し
運動資金も集めて他地方との連絡をはかる

（スローカン發）沿岸の日本人財産賣却問題に關しスローカン地方聯合委員會が四月八日ボブオフに於て開催された。

▲ボブオフ―木下善一、川尻岩一、後藤伴二郎、高田義孝、梶浦鹿藏治▲シテー―中澤義雄（シテー委員長）、村木靜夫、▲ベイファーム―庄司安藏（ベイファーム委員長）難波豊登、上山悅三郎、上田伊智三郎、▲レモンクリーキ―阿部照一山本義、高橋儀兵衛

の諸代表が出席、木下善一氏を座長に推し、レモンクリーキ日本人不動産所有者委員會よりの提案を議題として次の諸項を決議した。

（一）運動資金としての會費は四月十五日までに徴收する

（二）至急各地方に打電して日本人財産所有者の聯絡をとる

（三）取敢ずスローカン在住日本人土地所有者の名を以てオタワ政府に抗議の電報を發する

（四）各地方と連絡をとりたる後更に全移動日本人財産所有者の名に依り政府に抗議する

（五）實行委員として各部落より二名宛を選出することになり左の諸氏擧げらる。

▲ベイファーム庄司安藏、難波豊登▲シテー中澤義雄、八紘會代表▲ボブオフ木下善一、高田義孝▲レモンクリーキ阿部照一高橋儀兵衛

右の如く決定されたのであるが、實際問題としては各地方在住日本人との連絡をとることは到底不可能に近い狀態にある現在なので、ニューカナデアン紙を通して各地との連絡協力を願ることを一般に切望する次第である。（スローカン日本人プロパーテー所有者委員會）

レモンクリーキの財産所有者委員會

（レモンクリーキ發）レモンクリーキ在住の日本人財産所有者は三月廿一日總會を開催して委員會を組織、委員長に高橋儀兵衛氏、特別委員に田中治太郎氏を推し各地方別に次の如く委員を選定した。

▲晩香坡島―西秀太郎、丸谷亨▲フレザーヴアレー―堀内芳太郎立石角太郎▲リッチモンド山本巖▲サレー―田口幸平▲晩香坡―内田仙太郎、池野國介▲八紘會阿部照一、川上喜久得

右の如くして「レモンクリーキ日本人不動産所有者委員會」は成立したのであるが四月二日には第一回委員會を開いた。而して委員會としては

（一）政府が日本人財産を強制的に賣却しようとしてゐる事に對し反對の意志表示をなす

（二）右の意志を貫徹するため各地に散在する不動産所有者と密接なる連絡をとつて最善の方法を講ずる。

ことに決し、政府に抗議文を提出すると共に財産賣却法に對する辯護士の意見を徴することになつたが、運動や連絡の資金として一定の金額を會員より徴收することも申し合せた。幹部は互選により次の如く決定した。

▲委員長高橋儀兵衛▲幹事山本巖▲會計内田仙太郎▲監査役立石角太郎、池野國介▲特別委員田中治太郎▲聯絡委員八紘會委員長、本會委員長及西秀太郎

賣拂はれた
伐木場と製材所

（オタワ發）敵産カストヂアンによつてビーシー州内六ケ所の伐木場やソーミルが賣却されたとオタワ議會に報告された。賣られた會社の名前や賣價、買取人等は次の如くである。

▲ロイストン製材會社三十万三千弗で晩市のアーサー・スタキが買收

▲丸メロンレーキ伐木會社四万五千弗でパークスヴイルのシーダブルエーロギング會社が買收

▲トランスパシフイツク木材會社一万九百七十四弗で晩市のデー・デー・マクミランが買收

▲クイーンキャロット伐木會社五万三千二百八十弗で晩市のライアン・ハイパン會社が買收

▲カートライト製材所九千弗で晩市のゼームス・ブラウン及びダン・マクリーンが買收

▲オーシヨン木材會社十三万八千七百七十二弗でキゲーンに入つて居り清算された上り高はカストヂアンへ支拂はれた

ビーシー州では今の場合
日系人に土地は賣らせぬ
州の檢事總長が許可申請を拒否

（ヴイクトリア發）ビーシー州内で日本人に土地を賣り渡す許可申請があつたのをメートランド檢事總長は拒否した旨プロヴインス紙は報じてゐる。「政府の方策は不變であり今の場合日本人に土地のタイトルを與へるべきでないと思ふ」と檢事總長は右に關して說明してゐる。右は主としてインテリア方面から申請があつたのであるが自治政府は問題を州政府に廻付してゐたのである。右に關してプロヴインスは「メートランド檢事總長は日本人が此の上ビーシー州に潜入するのを欲しないからであらう」と書いてゐる。

（オタワ政府の觀念では日本人は市民とオリエンスに拘らず、住宅の目的以外で土地をリースしたり購入したりすることは、司法大臣の許可なくしては出來ないことになつてゐる。而して斯かる許可申請は通常には土地をリース又は賣却する所有者から提出するのであるが、オタワ政府當局は斯かる申請があつた場合は、關係當事者が居住してゐる州の政府に問題を廻附するならはしになつてゐるやうである。）

◎

[illegible]の許可[illegible]の權や活字[illegible]カストヂアンから要[illegible]されてある。[illegible]れたけれども、カナダに於ける[illegible]新[illegible]中最古のもので[illegible]者は日加人[illegible]日本へ[illegible]した鈴木[illegible]三氏であつた。

大部分はオンタリオ州へ
三月中に六十餘名の大人が東行

三月中にビーシー州から東部各地へ進出して行つた者は十六歳以下の子供を除いて六十名に達するが其の八割まではオンタリオ州行きで主として農業に從事してゐる。其他はソーミルやロッヂ山、家庭働きなどであり、少數は都市の工業に就いてゐる。一ばん多く日本人を雇つたのはオンタリオ州ナイアガラ半島のスミス氏方で五家族の外か獨身者も相當行つた。引續いて人を求めてゐる所の中には左の如き口があり希望者は直接に申込むがよい。

▲トロントのミセス・クラークがハウスボーイ入用、月給四十弗で三ケ月後に四十五弗に昇給

▲ルドルフ木材會社で日本人二家族を求めてゐる。野菜作り仕事をするのであり一年中を通して月給六十弗、住居貯炭を供給。他の日本人はソーミルに働かせる

▲トロント市外イ[illegible]リンプトンのエルフォード花屋で青年入用食室付で月給五十弗

▲オンタリオ州ドムヴイルのスコット氏方でもルタし任りも用來る者でアップル農園に働く者二、三家族を求めてゐる。月給三十五弗から七十弗

▲モントリオルのラチッフ博士方で日本人夫婦者を求めてゐる同市から四十哩離れた所にある四十エーカーの家畜農場に働くもので月給は夫婦で六十弗、立派な住居と野菜畑を與へる。農場には豚、チキン、ターキー等がゐるが牛はゐない。

モデル飛行機工場
で働く二世ガール

[illegible]の良き家庭働きの仕事口を[illegible]で東行した[illegible]ヴァートデーの[illegible]ダイナレット・ドリス嬢は今ではトロントのイーヂービユート・モデル飛行機會社の工場で、「ワイアー・フイーダース」の仕事をしてゐるが、同市での生活を非常に滿足してゐるといふ。

腕さへあれば
好い收入になる
オンタリオの山

（オタワ發）[illegible]州[illegible]の[illegible]仕事[illegible]。[illegible]